TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION
FOREWORD 4
END OF THE YEAR PERFORMANCE SURVEY 6
2022 IN NUMBER 8

REGIONAL ACTIVITIES
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC REGION
AFGHANISTAN 12
BANGLADESH 13
PACIFIC REGION 14
PAKISTAN 15
FIELD-BASED PREPAREDNESS PROJECT (FBPP) 16

AFRICA, MIDDLE EAST AND EASTERN EUROPE
BURKINA FASO 18
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC 18
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO 19
ETHIOPIA 19
NIGERIA 20
SOMALIA 21
SOUTH SUDAN 22
SYRIA 22
SUDAN 23
UKRAINE 24
YEMEN 25
FIELD-BASED PREPAREDNESS PROJECT (FBPP) 27

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
HAITI 28
VENEZUELA 29
FIELD-BASED PREPAREDNESS PROJECT (FBPP) 30

GLOBAL ACTIVITIES
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY IN HUMANITARIAN LOGISTICS (WREC) PROJECT 32
IMPORTATION & CUSTOMS CLEARANCE (IMPACCT) 33
TRAINING: PREPARING AND ENABLING PARTNERS TO RESPOND 33
GLOBAL MEETINGS 34
PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERSHIPS 35
FINAL REMARKS 36

© WFP/AreteSaiyna Bashir
2022 WAS MARKED BY MAJOR CRISIS AND COMPLEX LOGISTICS HUMANITARIAN CHALLENGES

The Logistics Cluster mobilized its efforts to support humanitarian partners to plan effective humanitarian logistics responses by ensuring coordination, timely and critical information and facilitating access to common logistics services. A key focus this year was on strengthening local actors’ emergency preparedness capabilities, thus promoting localisation and facilitating humanitarian responses in many countries affected by conflicts - including Ukraine, Afghanistan, Yemen and Syria - and droughts or natural disasters - including Somalia, Pakistan, Madagascar or Malawi.

To better support our partners and the emergency responses, the Global Logistics Cluster Support Team was restructured to improve the digital solutions available to the humanitarian logistics community, streamlining information and technology development.

The Logistics Operational Guide (LOG) and the Logistics Capacity Assessments (LCA) platforms, which gives access to critical logistics information that enables the logistics response in more than 120 countries, improved their interfaces and user experience to facilitate partners’ access to relevant information and to increase technical skills in the humanitarian logistics community of partners.

The Logistics Cluster also provided dedicated expertise in importation and customs in humanitarian settings through hosting the Working Group on Importation and Customs Clearance Together (IMPACCT) which has consolidated experience with national administrations to reduce the bureaucratic impediments to accessing humanitarian aid, especially during acute emergency responses.

In 2022, the Logistics Cluster continued to invest in flagship inter-agency field simulations organized at the global and regional levels, as well as online, to advance emergency response capabilities across logistics.

Thanks to the work of the green logistics project (WREC), coordinated by the Global Logistics Cluster and supported by a coalition of humanitarian organisations, partners have been able to access up-to-date guidance and tools on how to enhance environmental sustainability in their operations. To increase awareness of critical environmental issues the project held monthly information and coordination sessions. It launched the WREC information portal in January 2022, which by the end of the year hosted tools, guidance, academic research, case studies, videos and presentations.

The engagement with private companies, including the partnership with the Airbus Foundation and the Logistics Emergency Team (LET, Agility, UPS, Maersk, and DP World) provided critical surge staff and assets to partners during several responses to enhance the effectiveness of the humanitarian logistics response.

The implementation of the Logistics Cluster strategy has been driven by the work and support of our partners through the thematic working groups on partnership, preparedness, procurement, service provision, and training. The Working Groups allow partners to work together on the strategy implementation (as defined by the Strategic Implementation Plan), focusing on each of the themes and providing the Cluster with feedback and avenues for improvement. Each Working Group reports on its progress twice a year during the Global Logistics Cluster Meetings.
END OF THE YEAR PERFORMANCE SURVEY

Between December 2021 and January 2022, 15 operations* and respective field partners conducted together the End of Year (EoY) Performance Survey, following a revised process, aligning further with the Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring (CCPM) exercise.

The survey is a valuable tool to facilitate discussion among the Logistics Cluster partners, to improve logistical support to the humanitarian response.

*14 IASC-activated mechanisms and Haiti Logistics Sector

370
Respondents to the Survey

15
Operations

Respondents were interested in improving awareness of the Cluster approach. To learn more about the Logistics Cluster, video and online induction courses are accessible to all.

56% Responses from International NGOs.

82%

CORE FUNCTION 1: SUPPORT SERVICE DELIVERY
70% rated the participation of local partners in coordination meetings as good or satisfactory.
» Maintain local actors’ engagement in coordination activities.

CORE FUNCTION 2: INFORM THE HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR AND THE HUMANITARIAN COUNTRY TEAM DECISION-MAKING
59% respondents shared logistics assessments from their organization with the Logistics Cluster.
» Strengthen reciprocated information sharing with the Cluster among partners.

CORE FUNCTION 3: PLAN AND IMPLEMENT CLUSTER STRATEGIES
30% were unaware of the existence of the key Logistics Cluster documents, and 25% were unsure if their organisation had engaged in the developing process in any way.
» Increase partners’ engagement in developing strategic documents and further disseminate among partners.

CORE FUNCTION 4: MONITOR AND EVALUATE PERFORMANCE
80% acknowledged that the Logistics Cluster reports regularly on its activities.
51% recognize being aware of the Strategy Implementation Plan (SIP) status.
» Include strategic elements in the reporting activities of the Logistics Cluster.

CORE FUNCTION 5: BUILD NATIONAL CAPACITY IN PREPAREDNESS AND CONTINGENCY PLANNING
40% do not know if the Logistics Cluster has identified a national counterpart to collaborate on field logistics preparedness activities.
» Increase the visibility of Logistics Cluster preparedness activities and engagement with national counterparts.

CORE FUNCTION 6: SUPPORT ROBUST ADVOCACY
60% knew about advocacy message discussions within the Logistics Cluster.
44% acknowledged advocacy activities undertaken on behalf of partners.
» Enhance visibility & awareness of the Logistics Cluster advocacy efforts that have taken place among partners.
2022 IN NUMBERS

COUNTRY-LEVEL OPERATIONS

Logistics Capacity Assessments new and updated at: dlca.logcluster.org
Including 7 new countries

PARTNERS
632 Total partners

MEETINGS
389 Coordination meetings

TRAINING
1,435 Total people trained

TRANSPORT
38,334 MT Total cargo transported
511 Locations reached

32

27 Logistics Capacity Assessments new and updated at: dlca.logcluster.org
Including 7 new countries

157,246 M³ Cargo received for storage

25% Shelter
20% WASH
14% Food security
11% Health
7% General Programme
5% Nutrition
3% Early Recovery
3% Protection
4% Other sectors

BY SECTOR

PREPAREDNESS
23 Countries Implementing Field-Based Preparedness Projects since 2018

WRECs Resources in the information portal
17 Waste management facilities mapped
108 Responses for the Baseline Survey

Environmental Sustainability in Humanitarian Logistics

Digital Presence
4,421 New followers
141,409 Views

LOG IE
9 Countries
2 Global projects

Logistics Information Exchange available in

LOGISTICS CLUSTER 2022 ANNUAL REPORT

LOGISTICS CLUSTER 2022 ANNUAL REPORT
The Logistics Cluster offers a tailored set of services, according to the gaps in humanitarian logistics capacities and the needs expressed by local partners, from the Logistics Cluster Services Catalogue, published in 2022.

In 2022, the Logistics Cluster expanded its support to 632 humanitarian logistics partners worldwide. Partners included national and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs), United Nations agencies, foundations, civil society organisations, and government agencies. The increase in the number of partners from 400 in 2021 was primarily due to the activation of the Logistics Cluster in Ukraine in March 2022 and the support provided to Somalia facing the worst drought in four decades.

Throughout the year, the Logistics Cluster facilitated over 157,000 cubic meters of humanitarian cargo, which was stored across 67 locations with identified storage capacity. Moreover, more than 38,000 metric tonnes of cargo were transported by air (including helicopters), river, and road to assist partners in reaching 511 locations worldwide.

In addition, the Global Logistics Cluster continued implementing the Field-Based Preparedness Project (FBPP) in partnerships with a broad range of local responders – government, non-governmental organisations, academia, and the private sector in 15 countries to enhance nationally led humanitarian logistics responses.

Syria remained an area of high focus due to the complex and protracted nature of the emergency. As the humanitarian response effort in Ukraine shifted its focus to the eastern and southern oblasts, the Logistics Cluster adapted its operations to support reaching those in need in hard-to-reach areas. The Logistics Sector in Bangladesh began phasing out in the first half of 2022.
ASIA & THE PACIFIC REGION

AFGHANISTAN

SUPPLY WINTER PREPOSITIONING - MAY 2022

- 100,000 MT
- 93 Districts

1 ASSESSMENT
with WFP and Cooperating Partners on protection risks tied to food assistance delivery to evaluate storage capacities

EARTHQUAKE (JUNE 2022)

The Afghanistan Logistics Working Group (LWG) has been actively supporting partners since 2020 by providing information management and coordination support. The June 2022 earthquake warranted a scale-up of efforts in Paktia and Khost provinces, including rapid logistics and information and communication technologies (ICT) assessments and established three strategic logistics hubs in the most impacted areas. These hubs provided mobile storage units (MSUs) and on-ground logistics management services. Through the WFP support, the LWG provided telecommunications and solar power support, established supplementary UNHAS helicopter landing sites for essential humanitarian items, and facilitated the creation of partner-led humanitarian accommodation hubs.

Key information products were produced and disseminated, including physical access constraints maps, medical importation guidance documents, and information products on border status. A dedicated physical access specialist was assigned to collect and analyze information on Afghanistan’s road networks and transportation infrastructure. The development and implementation of a countrywide road and snow clearance Long-Term Agreement (LTA) was facilitated as part of preparedness actions to ensure access to severely constrained areas during the winter months. These efforts were part of a multi-sector response that reached over 515,000 people in need.
MAPPING OF PRE-POSITIONED CORE RELIEF ITEMS

Mapping of pre-positioned core relief items in the region has been improved, with the transition of the Pacific Logistic Mapping (PALM) tool to the Stock of Humanitarian Organizations Logistics Mapping (STOCKHOLM) platform in September 2022, under the lead of the Emergency Supply Pre-Positioning Strategy (ESUPS) Working Group. The transition included data migration and training partners on using the STOCKHOLM platform. By the end of 2022, 36 organisations in the Pacific were using the platform to display their prepositioned stock.

During the first half of 2022, a general decline in demand for logistics services was recorded, attributable to strengthened partner capacity. In November 2022, the Logistics Sector expressed interest in its partners taking the lead, localising existing and potential future response mechanisms. The Logistics Sector in Bangladesh phased out its common services with the closure of the Madhuchara hub, before being deactivated and transitioning to a Logistics Working Group (LWG), focusing on partnerships and coordination, information management, emergency preparedness, and capacity strengthening activities in the lead-up to the monsoon/cyclone seasons (Logistics Sector Transition Strategy and LWG Terms of Reference).

GREEN LOGISTICS INITIATIVE

The LWG continued the Logistics Sector’s efforts continued promoting green logistics and waste management in the Cox’s Bazar refugee camps, strengthening ties with the WREC project. The LWG engaged with the interagency solid waste management working group and shared experience and lessons on the impact of local impediments to environmental sustainability with the global humanitarian logistics community at the Humanitarian Networks & Partnerships Week in May 2022 (HNPW).

PACIFIC REGION

The Pacific Logistics Cluster provides regional preparedness support to 14 countries/territories, with small and scattered populations spreading across long-distance islands and vast oceans, to cope with particular vulnerability to tropical cyclones, volcanoes, earthquakes, and tsunamis. Therefore, the Logistics Cluster support in the region focused on field-based disaster preparedness and response.

The Pakistan Logistics Working Group was set up to support the Government of Pakistan with logistics coordination and management of ad hoc activities, including the handling of bilateral donations to the Government during the large-scale floods response. The LWG provided regular updates on the access constraints, including data on key routes and infrastructure, storage availability, and customs clearance regulations.

PAKISTAN

August 2022 (Monsoon Rain Floods)
Logistics Working Group set-up
Co-chair WFP and National Disaster Management Agency
27 Total Number of partners

The Pakistan Logistics Working Group was set up to support the Government of Pakistan with logistics coordination and management of ad hoc activities, including the handling of bilateral donations to the Government during the large-scale floods response. The LWG provided regular updates on the access constraints, including data on key routes and infrastructure, storage availability, and customs clearance regulations.
FIELDBASED PREPAREDNESS PROJECT (FBPP)

Bhutan
3 Regional Humanitarian Supply Chain and Logistics Management Workshops for district-level emergency responders from all 20 provinces
- National ownership and leadership of local responders with emergency logistics and supply chain management skills.
- Nationwide humanitarian network with logistics capacity data, and updated contact information.
- Logistics preparedness action plans at the district level.

Tajikistan
National Logistics Preparedness Working Group
- Initial set-up of a national logistics information-sharing portal.

Laos
National Logistics Preparedness Working Group
- Nationwide warehouse monitoring visits
- Refresher emergency coordination and response training for provincial and district-level officers to strengthen their logistics capacities, skills, and knowledge.

Key milestones achieved to strengthen locally-led logistics preparedness in Bhutan include the setup of the national logistics preparedness working group, the development of a national action plan, the conduct of a learning needs assessment, and the subsequent capacity and skills strengthening of over 130 district-level officers across the country on humanitarian supply chain and logistics management.

Tsheten, Logistics Coordinator, Information & Communication Technology Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Royal Government of Bhutan.
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

2006 Activation

4 Coordination hubs
Kinshasha, Bukavu, Goma, Kalemie

Participation to the Ebola response coordination mechanism in Uganda

Maps accessed over 13,000 times

US$ 1,361,682
Operational Requirements 2022

36% Funded

2022

Coordination hubs
Kinshasha, Bukavu, Goma, Kalemie

Participation to the Ebola response coordination mechanism in Uganda

Maps accessed over 13,000 times

US$ 18,500,000
Operational Requirements 2022

97% Funded

In 2022, the Logistics Cluster in the Democratic Republic of Congo did not receive any funding contribution; all the activities implemented in the reporting period were funded by carryovers from 2021.

The updated Gap and Needs Analysis (GNA) released in December 2021 showed the continuing need and relevance of logistics coordination and information management support. The Logistics Cluster provided physical access constraints maps that were updated regularly showing logistics infrastructure and road access constraints, and released an updated Logistics Capacity Assessment (LCA) in December 2022.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

2013 Activation

REHABILITATION:

8 Land strips

130 KM of road

6 Bridges

12 Technical Trainings

61 Organisations

179 Participants

40% Female staff

69% Funded

US$ 2,515,500
Operational Requirements 2022

Despite a lull in political tensions in 2022, the persistence of internal conflicts and disruptions in global markets have affected the overall situation in the country, including the availability and price of resources (especially fuel).

In 2022, the Logistics Cluster and partners coordinated efforts to optimize the use of available resources and capacities (storage, road, river and air transport services), and restored or maintained humanitarian access to the most hard-to-reach locations. The Logistics Cluster also coordinated and facilitated access to several emergency airlifts of lifesaving cargo for the partners.

The Logistics Cluster while providing emergency response support, concurrently strengthened the field-based capacity building and localisation by providing training for local partners and promoting gender equality - only 10 percent of logisticians in the Central African Republic (CAR) are women.

ETHIOPIA

2020 Activation

4 Coordination hubs
Addis Ababa, Mekelle, Shire, and Bahir Dar

4 Trainings

12 Technical Trainings

TIGRAY RESPONSE

The humanitarian community in Northern Ethiopia faced important logistics challenges for the most part of 2022, including access constraints to Tigray, bureaucracy and administrative impediments, limited availability of fuel and cash, limited available means of transportation to reach regions affected by insecurity and conflict, and poor access to reliable and sufficient storage.

US$ 18,500,000
Operational Requirements 2022

97% Funded

BURKINA FASO

2020 Activation

2022 New Strategy

US$ 274,600
Operational Requirements 2022

100% Funded

Following the coup in Burkina Faso and the deterioration of the security situation in 2022, the Logistics Cluster conducted a new Gaps and Needs Analysis (GNA), in close consultation with partners. Based on this exercise, to which 21 humanitarian partners contributed, the Logistics Cluster adapted its strategy to prioritise coordination, advocacy efforts, and logistics service facilitation to enhance the ability of humanitarian partners to address humanitarian logistics challenges effectively.

In 2022, the Logistics Cluster in the Democratic Republic of Congo did not receive any funding contribution; all the activities implemented in the reporting period were funded by carryovers from 2021.

The updated Gap and Needs Analysis (GNA) released in December 2021 showed the continuing need and relevance of logistics coordination and information management support. The Logistics Cluster provided physical access constraints maps that were updated regularly showing logistics infrastructure and road access constraints, and released an updated Logistics Capacity Assessment (LCA) in December 2022.
The Logistics Cluster supported the humanitarian partners by facilitating access to common services to more than 50 partners, including transportation of humanitarian cargo to Tigray despite periods of inland inaccessibility. In particular, air transport was an essential lifeline to northern Ethiopia.

From January to April 2022, UNHAS airlift services from Addis Ababa to Tigray were the only means of transportation for lifesaving humanitarian cargo into the region, and the Logistics Cluster worked closely with OCHA and the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) to identify the prioritised lifesaving cargo to be airlifted. Additionally, the Logistics Cluster acts as a one-stop-shop between the humanitarian community and the relevant authorities, both to secure required clearances for cargo movement to Tigray, and to coordinate information sharing on rapidly evolving bureaucratic requirements affecting humanitarian access to Northern Ethiopia.

A peace agreement in November 2022 marked the end of the conflict in the Tigray region, which had also affected neighbouring regions of Amhara and Dar, thus resulting in a net improvement in the logistics challenges faced by humanitarian actors. However, Ethiopia remains a rapidly evolving and unpredictable setting, marked by several compounding humanitarian crises which require the humanitarian community to stay prepared.

The Logistics Cluster continued to support its partners in ensuring the smooth movement of their humanitarian cargo to Tigray, organising coordination meetings in the different hubs, but also strengthening partners’ logistics preparedness and capacities at the local level.

**NIGERIA**

Since its activation in August 2016, the Logistics Sector has facilitated access to reliable, common logistics services and consolidated logistics-related information to support the capacity of the humanitarian community to deliver relief items to hard-to-reach locations in the northeast (Borno, Adamawa, Yobe) states in Nigeria.

**SOMALIA**

**2020 Activation**

| Helicopter mobilized by UNHAS and the Logistics Cluster in September 2022 to deliver assistance to hard-to-reach areas |
| Sub-national coordination hubs Baidoa, Dollow, Mogadishu, Beletweyne, the Bay and Bakool areas |

In response to the acute drought in 2022 that led to increased logistics and accessibility challenges, the Logistics Cluster scaled up its common services and operational support to the humanitarian community to ensure efficient and timely delivery of assistance to the affected population, particularly in hard-to-reach areas.

With the support of OCHA, donors and other key stakeholders, the Logistics Cluster successfully advocated for the temporary reopening of the Mandera land border, essential to enable cost-effective delivery of lifesaving food and non-food items to key areas affected by the drought.

The Logistics Cluster also carried out analyses and provided updated logistics information, such as physical access constraint maps or cost-benefit analysis of the land border crossing from Kenya to Somalia. The Logistics Information Exchange (LogIE) platform tool is further enabling the humanitarian community to report and access information on physical constraints, airport access, and the status of humanitarian storage capacity in country.

**Borno State**

Most main supply routes and secondary roads in Borno State are highly risky for humanitarian staff and materials. Often, helicopter transport is the only viable option for staff movement. The situation worsened due to unprecedented flooding, which impeded the logistics and movement of relief materials. Through collaboration with UNHAS, the Logistics Sector airlifted 616 m³ (149 MT) of emergency relief materials for 35 partner organisations to access constrained locations across Borno State.

**Drought Response**

In response to the acute drought in 2022 that led to increased logistics and accessibility challenges, the Logistics Cluster scaled up its common services and operational support to the humanitarian community to ensure efficient and timely delivery of assistance to the affected population, particularly in hard-to-reach areas.

With the support of OCHA, donors and other key stakeholders, the Logistics Cluster successfully advocated for the temporary reopening of the Mandera land border, essential to enable cost-effective delivery of lifesaving food and non-food items to key areas affected by the drought.

The Logistics Cluster also carried out analyses and provided updated logistics information, such as physical access constraint maps or cost-benefit analysis of the land border crossing from Kenya to Somalia. The Logistics Information Exchange (LogIE) platform tool is further enabling the humanitarian community to report and access information on physical constraints, airport access, and the status of humanitarian storage capacity in country.
**SOUTH SUDAN**

*2011 Activation*

- 46 interagency road convoys
- Air transport to 4 conflict-affected areas: Kodok, Namudia, Old Fangak, Tonga

**6,300 MT** of humanitarian cargo transported

- On behalf of **182** organizations
- **933 MT** by road with IOM and Common Transport Services (CTS) trucks
- **1,780 MT** by River
- **3,643 MT** by Air

**US$ 24,628,654**

Operational Requirements 2022

100% Funded

*17* Trainings

1 Online Logistics Cluster induction training

**397** Participants

127 Organisations

**SUDAN**

*2020 Activation*

- Transshipment operations (UNSCR 2165 (2014); UNSCR 2672)
- **7,566** Syrian trucks through Bab al-Hawa
- **7 Cross-line convoys** from Aleppo to North West Syria
- **192,000 MT** of relief items
- **337 MT** of non-food items stored in Aleppo, Damascus, Homs, Qamishli

**US$ 160,162**

Operational Requirements 2022

100% Funded

*2022 Annual Report*

**Logistics Cluster**

Based on the Gaps and Needs Analysis, the Logistics Cluster in Sudan meets the humanitarian logistics gaps of information management and coordination through the sharing of relevant information regarding customs procedures, and specific logistics planning information (such as updates on UNHAS flights).

In response to the fuel shortages, high level advocacy was led by the Logistics Cluster in coordination with partners to ensure an effective response regardless a major fuel shortage, and brought it to the Intersectoral Coordination Office, international NGO groups in Damascus, and the humanitarian country team.

**SYRIA**

*2013 Activation*

**US$ 2,526,015**

Operational Requirements 2022

81% Funded

In 2022, Syria remained one of the emergencies of high focus due to its complexity and protracted nature.

In September 2022, the Gaps and Needs Analysis was conducted.

- **10** Coordination meetings in Khartoum
- **47** Organisations (INGOs, NNGOs, UN agencies, and donors)

**September 2022**

Based on the Gaps and Needs Analysis, the Logistics Cluster in Sudan meets the humanitarian logistics gaps of information management and coordination through the sharing of relevant information regarding customs procedures, and specific logistics planning information (such as updates on UNHAS flights).
The Logistics Cluster was activated on 3 March 2022, a week after the escalation of armed conflict. Initial coordination and information management capacity was established in Hungary, Moldova, Romania, and Slovakia, with a central operational hub in Poland, that also coordinated and facilitated access to common services, including storage and transport.

Common storage locations which were originally set up in Poland, such as those inside Ukraine in Chernivtsi, Lviv, Ternopil, and Vinnytsia, were closed in favour of opening new warehouse facilities in strategic forward locations – in Dnipro, Kyiv, Kropyvnytskyi, and Odesa – to serve the most hard-to-reach areas. In May, the four cells in the neighbouring countries were phased out, with the coordination and information management functions being centralised within Ukraine, first in Lviv and then in Kyiv.

In June 2022, the Cluster conducted a GNA to reassess and take a more in-depth measure of humanitarian partners’ logistical common logistical needs and constraints after the sudden onset phase of the crisis. The results led to an adjustment of the operational set-up to focus on the response inside Ukraine, specifically towards hard-to-reach areas across eastern and southern oblasts. For this reason, the Polish operational hub phased out on 31 August.

The LogIE platform in Ukraine was launched and is accessible through the dedicated Ukraine operation webpage. The platform displays different layers of information for Ukraine combined in a multi-layer map. The two publicly available layers are Cluster’s Concept of Operations (ConOps) and Partners-managed Storage Capacity (PSC).
Importing humanitarian cargo was one of the biggest challenges in Yemen in 2022, encompassing lack of clear importation and customs procedures and delays in importation approvals of some items. The Logistics Cluster, through the Customs and Importation Working Group, worked on cataloguing, compiling, and disseminating updated importation guidelines for use by partner organisations.

The need for common service provision for cargo operations to humanitarian partners has decreased over the past years, with a subsequent significant reduction of service requests received by the Logistics Cluster. In December 2022, a GNA was carried out and documented that many organisations engaged in the response have developed their strategy for internally managing their supply chains, while at the same time, the commercial market of logistics providers has gradually recovered and continues to build its strength. More information can be found in the Concept of Operations.

The Logistics Cluster maintains ad-hoc contingency response capabilities. These include prepositioning essential non-food items and standby contractual arrangements for rapid air transport of urgent lifesaving items and commodities from Dubai to Sana’a and Aden.

The Logistics Cluster conducted monthly coordination meetings and it interfaced with the wider humanitarian community through participation in the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), the Inter-Cluster Coordination Mechanism (ICCM), and the Humanitarian Access Working Group (HAWG) and provided the humanitarian logistics community with logistical updates, maps, and standard operating procedures.

2022 TROPICAL CYCLONE SEASON

During Cyclones Ana, Batsirai, and Emnati in Southern Africa and Madagascar, the Logistics Cluster played a vital role in supporting emergency responses in Malawi and Madagascar. The Logistics Cluster assisted the WFP Country Offices in Zimbabwe and Malawi Country Offices through the Field Based Preparedness Project (FBPP), supporting the Government-led national logistics coordination mechanisms with coordination, information management and enhanced localised logistics preparedness.

In Madagascar, the Global Logistics Cluster deployed three technical experts to support the National Disaster Management Organisation (NDMO), using the LogIE platform and the Madagascar Logistics Capacity Assessment for enhanced coordination and information exchange. To prepare for the Batsirai Response, the experts collaborated with Importation and Custom Clearance Together (IMPACCT) working group to share newly released information from the Government of Madagascar through the website.

An operational guide on the importation of relief items was developed, and lessons learned during the response to Batsirai and Emnati in Madagascar were conducted, serving as a basis to revise the guide. An Information Management Officer from a partner organisation was deployed in April and for six months to support the NDMO with the coordination of the Logistics Sectorial Group.

Kenya

A dedicated National Preparedness Officer was recruited.
- Capacity Needs Mapping workshops in the two counties Tana River and Garissa were postponed to the first quarter of 2023 due to electoral processes in July 2022.

Iraq, Malawi, Sierra Leone, Zimbabwe

- The final step of the Field Based Preparedness Project (FBPP) was completed through successfully handing over the implementation of the National Logistics Preparedness Action Plan to the National Disaster Management Agencies.
HAITI

2022 was marked by a significant deterioration of the security situation and a cholera outbreak from October 2022, which seriously complicated humanitarian activities in general, and logistics in particular. Faced with this situation, and to best support its partners, the Logistics Sector in Haiti – led by the General Direction of Civil Protection and co-led by WFP – managed to carry out the update of the Logistics Capacity Assessment (LCA) to provide partners with the most accurate information possible. It also set up a national working group on customs – in coordination with the “IMPortation and Customs Clearance Together” (IMPACCT) working group – to streamline and remove administrative impediments related to customs procedures for importing humanitarian cargo.

CHOLERA OUTBREAK

From October 2022, the Logistics Sector coordinated the scale-up of support activities to its partners as part of the cholera emergency response. It produced and provided partners with access constraints maps, access to humanitarian logistics services, support to USAID Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) in airbridge project procedure development, and facilitation of access to Cholera-related medical and WASH cargo (as coordinated by Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and UNICEF respectively).

VENEZUELA

In addition to logistics preparedness and capacity strengthening activities, the Logistics Cluster also supported the disaster response when heavy rains in Venezuela resulted in floods and landslides, in October 2022. The Logistics Cluster monitored and maintained alerts to identify possible gaps in the humanitarian response. Upon request of the Civil Protection for supporting early recovery, the cluster provided satellite imagery of some affected zones.
Supporting National Disaster Management Organisations (NDMO) with stockpiling strategies and providing support coordinating logistics in national emergency responses.

In Guatemala, the project supported the NDMO in rolling out and implementing a warehouse management software to improve the efficiency of their operations.

In May 2022, a multisectoral workshop on emergency logistics preparedness was organised.

To generate preparedness at an institutional level in coordination with other institutions means that we must develop the capacity to adapt.

Edy Ruiz, Director of Logistics for CONRED, January 2023
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY IN HUMANITARIAN LOGISTICS (WREC) PROJECT

WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MEASURING, REVERSE LOGISTICS, ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT AND TRANSPORT, AND CIRCULAR ECONOMY

In 2022, the WREC team was established to support the humanitarian logistics community with awareness, practical guidance, and access to real-time environmental expertise.

The WREC project is coordinated by the Global Logistics Cluster and supported by a coalition of humanitarian organisations: the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), Save the Children International, and the World Food Programme.

WREC Project 2022 activities:

Launching the WREC information portal: By the end of the year, over 75 information products, including tools, guidance, academic research, case studies, videos, and more, were hosted to support practitioners in reducing their environmental impacts from waste and transport (focusing on greenhouse gas emissions), not only during operations, but focusing on the whole supply chain.

Partnering with Academia: The WREC partnered with the Hanken School of Economics HUMLOG Institute to publish a qualitative analysis on Waste Management and Reverse Logistics in the Humanitarian Context. The WREC also partnered with Kühne Logistics University to conduct a follow-on quantitative analysis of the volumes of waste and greenhouse gas emissions from humanitarian operations.

Green procurement workshop in June 2022: The WREC Project together with the Joint Initiative on Sustainable Humanitarian Assistance Packaging Waste Management organised regular Green Procurement Coordination meetings to enhance collaboration across organisations and avoid duplication. This approach will be replicated in 2023 across the three other areas of technical expertise of the WREC (Circular Economy, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, and Waste Management Coordination).

You can now find information about waste management and recycling infrastructure across 18 countries hosted and displayed in an interactive map using the LogIE platform.

IMPORTATION & CUSTOMS CLEARANCE (IMPACCT)

The working group on importation and customs clearance, Imporatation and Customs Clearance Together (IMPACCT), is now hosted by the Logistics Cluster.

Before crises, the team works to help countries and responders to be prepared by working collaboratively to make cross-border movement of relief supplies more efficient and predictable, reducing delays and costs.

During crises, the team works to share relevant and updated information with humanitarian responders, and with governments to ensure that importation regulations can be streamlined or reduced.

In 2022, IMPACCT supported the responses in 4 countries by compiling and publishing humanitarian importation related information: Haiti, Somalia, Ukraine, and Pakistan. The "Introductory Importation and Customs Clearance" e-course was translated into French and Spanish and is available on the Logistics Cluster e-learning platform and on HELP Logistics platform.

TRAINING

PREPARING AND ENABLING PARTNERS TO RESPOND

RETURN TO FACE-TO-FACE TRAINING DELIVERY

After nearly two years without regular face-to-face training due to COVID-19, 2022 saw the return to a consistent in-person training schedule, training 225 people from 52 partner organisations in 14 countries.

For the first time, the Logistics Response Training (LRT) was offered in Spanish in Ecuador for regional partners, a much-needed and valuable addition to the training available in the area. You can watch a video of the highlights of the LRT in Ecuador here. The training team also worked with UNFPA to deliver an LRT that included themes on medical logistics – a first for the Logistics Cluster.

TRAVEL-FREE TRAINING USING VIRTUAL REALITY (VR)

The Logistics Cluster continued to embrace lessons learned during the pandemic to deliver content online successsfully, offering travel-free training using virtual reality (VR). These VR trainings have multiple benefits, including reduced climate impact and improved localisation, as more stakeholders from national NGOs were able to attend due to the extremely low cost and lack of administrative barriers that traditional training often involve. Participant feedback from the e-LRT – the online version – is unanimous that the scenario is engaging, creating a real sense of emergency response, and a great learning and networking environment. More climate-friendly training is due to become available as the airport and warehouse assessment modules come online through 2023 and beyond.
GLOBAL MEETINGS

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK
14-16 June 2022

The meeting began with panel discussions on data philanthropy and innovation, involving LET partners, USAID, ECHO, DHL, WFP, and UNICEF’s innovation incubators. Subsequent sessions covered topics like complementarity in common logistics services, safeguarding in logistics operations, LogIE tool development, and updates from implementing strategy-related working groups.

Claudia Herera, Executive Secretary of the Coordination Center for Disaster Prevention in Central America and the Dominican Republic (CEPREDENAC) and Colonel Faly, from the Malagasy National Disaster Management Organisation, shared their experiences and insights on the support received through the Field Based Preparedness project (FBPP).

Notes from this meeting are available on the dedicated Global Meeting page: logcluster.org/global-meeting/copenhagen-2022

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM
14-15 November 2022

The meeting embraced a hybrid format. The participants dedicated significant attention to examining the cluster approach, with a particular focus on areas such as transition and exit strategy, preparedness, training, and digitalisation. Using various scenarios, ranging from ‘full cluster activation’ to ‘no active cluster’, the discussions explored a wide range of potential outcomes and considerations.

Considerable emphasis was placed on logistics service provision, highlighting the need for the implementation of a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework.

Notes are available on the dedicated Global Meeting page: logcluster.org/global-meeting/brussels-2022

PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERSHIPS

LOGISTICS EMERGENCY TEAM PARTNERSHIP

The Logistics Cluster and the Logistics Emergency Team (LET) partnership is a long standing private-public partnership, first facilitated by the World Economic Forum in 2005.

The LET comprises four of the largest global logistics and transportation companies: UPS, A.P. Moller – Maersk (Maersk), Agility, and DP World, which work together to support the Logistics Cluster, providing in-kind support and expertise during preparedness, response, and recovery activities.

The LET was officially activated in March 2022 to support the Ukraine crisis.

The LET coordinated with many agencies operating on the ground in Ukraine and neighboring countries, providing customs clearance support, warehousing, staging areas, and transportation coordination. The Ukraine operation proved again that this partnership is strategic, impactful, and needed - worldwide.

In 2022, the Logistics Cluster launched EDUARDO, a tool developed by LET partners to enable humanitarians to identify available air cargo space for humanitarian operations.

AIRBUS FOUNDATION

In 2021, the Airbus Foundation and the Logistics Cluster initiated a three-year partnership. In 2022, the Airbus Foundation offered training and satellite imagery support to Logistics Cluster partners. They also held consultations to plan further engagement, aligning with humanitarian partners’ needs for future emergency preparedness and response.

Satellite Imagery:
In 2022, Airbus Foundation imagery enabled humanitarian actors to map the damage caused by natural disasters in Pakistan, Nicaragua, and Venezuela and better coordinate the response for affected communities.

Training:
In 2022, the Airbus Foundation provided four partner organisations with AirBusiness Academy training on knowledge management, strategic thinking, and innovation to improve emergency humanitarian response.
The increase in number, scale and complexity of crises has naturally increased demands on clusters. Humanitarian needs and the funding gap are likely to grow moving forward. Over the year, at global level, the Logistics Cluster managed to secure sufficient funding to maintain the cluster approach and functions, thanks to an increased commitment from its lead-agency WFP, as well as donor support. However, the lack of predictability and sustainability for the years to come remains a concern.

The value of the Logistics Cluster also comes from its capacity to mobilise rapidly, at scale, and coordinated logistics support to humanitarian responses. Despite the complex challenges faced by the humanitarian community in 2022, the Logistics Cluster continued providing coordination among partners, sharing lessons learned, technical guides, and materials to enhance humanitarian logistics responses worldwide and meet partners’ needs at the global and in-country levels.

The Logistics Cluster will continue engaging further with programmatic clusters to ensure that logistics is embedded in the planning and programmatic processes to design efficient responses. Where governments, local organizations, partners, or the private sector are best suited to support or respond, the Logistics Cluster will continue encouraging their leadership to ensure more sustainable solutions and enhance resilience in complex environments. Furthermore, investing in data analysis and digital tools tailored to partners’ needs will remain key to support informed decision making in a timely manner, better coordination and planning and enhanced preparedness in logistics responses.

In order to support partners in contexts marked by natural disasters and conflicts, the Logistics Cluster will continue to put the focus on logistics preparedness and green logistics, promoting sustainable practices to minimise the ecological footprint of humanitarian logistics responses.

The Logistics Cluster will continue shaping its efforts to improve humanitarian logistics responses and make a positive impact in crisis-affected regions.